# THE DAILY JOURNAL

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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

Sheep shearing will rapidly decline now, but the shearing of farmers who formerly owned flocks will continue at an increasing

When the Democratic Governor of New York declared that "every sensible man a protectionist" he located the sense of the country outside of the Cleveland party.

If the President does not want Mr. Carlisle in his Cabinet longer, why does he not tell him so? It is not manly to set his sleuth-hounds upon him to hunt him out.

The venerable Holman, after thirty years of "I object," must have known how it feels to be the victim when he undertook to jump a war claim of \$5,400 through the House on Monday.

"The admission of foreign dry goods at Chicago yesterday," says a dispatch, "beat all previous records." Yes, and of the tens of thousands of dollars' worth of these goods put upon the market, not a dollar of American labor was represented in the

The soul of the unreconstructed St. Louis Republic is terribly tried at the revelation of a case of pension fraud in that city, and the Globe-Democrat does not bring consolation by adding that this pension was granted last February by the Hoke Smith combine.

Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic congressional committee, intimates that he and his associates have all the appliances with which to carry elections except enthusiasm. The Sugar and Whisky trusts cannot furnish enthusiasm of a genuine and abiding character.

It was not necessary that Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, should remind the country that the Democratic Congress has imposed \$6,000,000 of tax on sugar. Before the year is out every purchaser will know that it will take \$1.50 to buy as much sugar as he 4ot for a dollar during 1892 and 1893.

The new law imposes a tax of 2 per sent, on incomes in excess of \$4,000 during the calendar year 1894. At this rate Attorney-general Smith ought to pay on about \$40,000. The collector of internal revenue is respectfully advised to keep an eye on the Attorney-general's return.

When the President went to the White House the first time he said that he did not know "a d-n thing about the tariff." He now talks about "the markets of the world" for the products of high-grade wages in competition with the low wages of Europe, which shows that he has learned nothing.

Grover Cleveland has no criticism for the measure which will make the sugar of the masses cost them 40 or 45 per cent. more than it has since April 1, 1890, because it is a duty imposed for revenue and is therefore "tariff reform;" but the comparatively inconsequential duty on soft coal and iron ore is an outrage upon a "long suffering people."

The most subservient of cuckoos can no longer claim that there is any resemblance between Grover Cleveland and Andrew Jackson. Old Hickory would never have made himself ridiculous by declaring in one breath that a bill passed by Congress contained "inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in laws of any kind," and in the next that "I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature."

Although 1,440 pension claims were submitted to the Senate and House during the session just closed, but 156 cases were reported back from the committees, and of these only thirteen were finally passed upon by Congress. Of these, eight related to soldiers of the late war and five to those of other wars. One of those granted was to the widow of a Democrat who was a brigadier general, and, aithough in comfortable circumstances, she was voted \$100 a month.

It is now generally admitted that the provision of the Constitution of Indiana relating to the voting of allens is a grave mistake. In extenuation it can and should be said that the immigrants coming to this country at the time the Constitution was adopted were largely very intelligent and desirable Germans and Swedes, who could read and write, and have made industrious and law-abiding citizens. Now the larger proportion of immigrants are from countries which have taken no pains to educate their common people. They have no more comprehension of the nature of American institutions than if they were mere children. They even misapprehend the meaning of liberty as applied to our institutions; it means to them the right to be lawless and riotous. And yet such people leaving Europe last October can vote in Indiana next November, though they have not the faintest conception of what voting means, but

believe it confers the right to break the laws. The occurrences of the past few months have led many thousand men and women to consider this voting of aliens and to understand the danger which it involves. To-day a meeting will be held to organize in behalf of good citizenship. What more practical work can be done to promote good citizenship than to take steps to annul the provisions which authorize benighted and vicious as well as intell gent aliens to vote?

#### THE CATCHINGS LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland is the first President who ever attempted to establish an extra-constitutional mode of communicating with Congress or the people. The Constitution says the President shall, from time to time, rec ommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. It also provides that if he does not approve a bil that has been passed by Congress and presented to him for signature, "he shall re turn it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated." The Constitution does not provide any other mode of communication between the President and Congress, and it evidently contemplates that if he does not approve a bill he shall veto it.

Mr. Cleveland has made two notable de partures from constitutional methods. The first was his letter to Chairman Wilson which was in effect a special message to Congress, and the other is his letter to Representative Catchings, which is intended to have, so far as the President'is concerned the moral effect of a veto message. Under the provision of the Constitution above quoted the proper thing for him to do if he did not approve the bill was to return i with a statement of his objections thereto Instead of that, he holds the bill until i becomes a law by limitation, and ther sends a statement of his objections to member of Congress. No other President has ever found it necessary to resort to such indirect methods of communicating with Congress or the country, nor has any other President ever placed himself on record as bitterly opposed to a bill which he was chiefly instrumental in making a law.

Mr. Cleveland has set a bad precedent in another respect. His letter to Chairman Wilson was an attempt to control the action of Congress, and his letter to Mr. Catchings is a distinctly partisan one. Ir the first the President sets an example o presidential lobbying, and in the other of presidential partisanship. What other President ever used in a semi-official paper dis cussing the merits of a measure submitted to him for signature such expressions as the following? "I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party;" "I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party;" "I love the principles of true Democracy;" "I am proud of my party organization." Is Mr. Cleveland President of the United States and of the whole American people, or is he simply the head of the Democratic party? A Republican President once said: "He serves his party best who serves his country best." The present in cumbent of the office seems to have re versed the sentiment, for his letter to Mr Catchings shows very clearly that he places service to his party above service to the

The following extracts from the letter show the President floundering about in mass of conflicting opinions like a derelict at sea:

"There are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest Democratic re-"The bill will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily on the

"It contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. "I am proud of my party organization, because it is conservatively steady and persistent in the enforcement of its princi-

There were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the

bill through Congress which made every sincere reformer unhappy. "It presents a vast improvement to ex isting conditions. "Influences surrounded it in its latter

stages which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic reform circles. 'The livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection. "I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.'

These are the conflicting expressions of one who is trying to convince himself that he is consistent when he knows the rec ord is dead against him. They are not the utterances of an honest man, but of one who is trying to make people believe that he is honest and patriotic, when in fact he is tricky and demagogical.

# GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

One of the most significant conventions ever called in this State meets this morning at 10:30, at Masonic Hall. It may not prove to be large in numbers, but its significance consists in the purpose avowed. It is not to form a political party, nor to specially favor any party already formed, but to emphasize the duty of every good citizen to look well to the men who are chosen to make laws and administer them. One feature of special interest is that it to be composed largely, if not chiefly, of young men. The good citizen movement was born of the zeal of that class of young men who constitute Christian Endeavor and other church leagues and associations whose purpose is to apply their Christian principles to the affairs of life, and certainly there is no direction in which Christian energy can be better applied than in the choice of good men for the responsible duties of official life. The time is past for good men to relegate the management of political affairs to men of doubtful morals and of corrupt habits. It is well to meet as these young men do to-day and resolve not to support bad men for office, but it is much better for them to attend the primaries of parties and see that good men are nominated. We say the primaries of parties. In a Republic like ours political measures must be carried through parties. It does not follow that all who co-operate with any given party must heartfly indorse every measure of that party. He may not agree to any one measure in all its details, yet he more nearly agrees with this party than that, hence he co-operates, with it, for such is the genius of our government; our laws are not often the exact embodiment of any one man's views, but the resultant of the views of thousands. and the average expression of the sentiment of the whole people. If by accident

any measure finds expression in a law which is not in harmony with public opinion it either becomes a dead letter or is at once repealed.

One feature of the convention must strike every reflecting man favorably. They do not propose to ask any political party to indorse any of the measures which they regard as essential to good citizenship. No measure which becomes a party measure can succeed unless the party indorsing it succeeds and then abides. The measures which these young men seek to promote affect the people of all parties and must find supporters in all parties or they will be short iived. Their objective point is to antagonize the saloon and its kindred vices. Let them learn from their enemy. The saloon has never organized a party in its interest, neither has it always required the individuals it supported to say shibboleth just as they do. When they cannot find a man who measures up to their ideal they take the man who comes nearest to it. Hence their success. They have been feared and courted by men of all parties though rarely by any party. As we understand the purpose of this convention it is to make candidates, not parties, feel that there are other voters to be feared and courted besides the saloon interests. In this respect the meeting is a most significant one and if wisely managed it must be felt in its influence. The saloon as political factor must go, but it never will go until men of all parties continue as these young men propose. That it cannot be overcome by a party devoted to its overthrow is plain from the fact that such a party has existed more than twenty-five years and now numbers less than 3 per cent, of the voters of the Nation. The saloon has had nothing to fear as much as this good citizens' movement. Outside of all parties and in the hands of young men it will be felt in the near future, if not immediately.

### CAUSE FOR THANKFULNESS.

Some practical philosopher has said, "Things are never so bad but they might be worse." Of course there is a fallacy hidden in the statement, because when the worst comes, as it must and does sometimes, there cannot be any worse. Nevertheless, the statement contains a goodsized nugget of consolatory wisdom.

The condition of business during the last year has been so bad that it seems impossible to conceive of it as being worse, and yet it might be. Even now there are some notable causes for gratitude. Congress has adjourned, the tariff agitation has ceased, at least for a time, and the new law is not as bad as it might have been. The sitting of Congress is always more or less of a disturbing factor in the business world. This is not a pleasant and perhaps not a patriotic thing to say, but it is nevertheless true. The power of Congress for mischief through reckless, ignorant or hasty legislation is so great that conservative business men are in a state of nervous apprehension from the time it meets till it adjourns. And yet Congress does not do nearly as much mischief as it might. Every session there are so many vicious measures introduced which are instantly strangled that there is always room for gratitude that it does not do worse.

The new tariff law is bad enough, but not as bad as it might be. It is positively bad, but not superlatively so. Comparing it with the Chicago platform there is room for gratitude that it is not worse. The McKinley bill is dead, but protection still lives and gets considerable recognition in the new law. It is the protection in that saves it from being utterly bad. It will kill some industries, cripple others, throw a great many persons out of employment and bring a reduction of wages to great many others, and yet it is not as bad as it might be nor as bad as the leaders of the Democratic party threaten to make it if the party is continued in power. There is always room for thankfulness when the Democratic party fails to do all the mischief it is capable of. In the present case it was afraid to do what it had threatened and promised a thousand times that it would do, and its cowardice has become a cause of national gratitude.

THE FREE-TRADE WAR TO GO ON.

The last words of the last Cleveland letter, like the last declaration of the ultra Texan free-trader, Senator Mills, are an appeal to carry on the war for free trade. "But an opening wedge," say the Millses, the Crisps, the McMillins, the Warners, of New York, referring to the present Democratic tariff. "The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue the struggle" shouts the free-trade President in his last unseemly letter assailing members of his own party and presenting the disproved arguments in favor of free trade. In the contest for the next House this war for further tariff reductions and for free coal and ores will be the issue. If the next House is Democratic a. tariff bill making further reductions in duties which are now partially protective will be made. The appeals of business men will have no avail; the dogmas of the freetrade theorists of the Cobden Club must be carried out to the end. Factories may close and wage-earners may be driven to idleness and want by tens of thousands, but such calamities are of no account compared with the putting in force in this country the theories of British free-traders and manufacturers. The truth is, the Cleveland element of the Democratic party mean to turn a deaf ear to the mass of business men who ask that the free-traders call a halt until business shall, in some measure, adjust itself to the present tariff and the losses which it is sure to impose are remedied. They no longer listen to the intelligent business interests of the country. The theoretical free-trader and the importer are all-powerful with the Cleveland element; and so intent is this element in doing the bidding of this foreign interest that they plan to prevent that tranquility in regard to future tariff legislation which is essential to anything like business prosperity. Such is the order of Grover Cleve-

The article in the President's organ, the New York Times, expressing the concern of merchants in New York because of the sweeping away of the Harrison reciprocal treaties has attracted attention in Wash-

ington. It is now certain that the people of this country will lose all the trade they have gained under the Harrison treaties, which the Democratic tariff law wipes out. Already it is given out that Spain will impose the old tax of \$5 a barrel on our flour instead of the much lower tax imposed by the reciprocal treaty-a tax, moreover, lighter upon American flour than upon any other except that coming from Spain. The same is true of Brazil. Now the United States supplies all of the flour sold in that market-700,000 barrels last year-because it pays no duty, while all others pay a duty of 15 per cent. Now that duty will be imposed upon American flour, and the Argentine Republic, which is much nearer, will take the market from us as an equal competitor. Mr. Flint, of New York, a trader in South America, says that we have been gaining there under the Harrison arrangement, and would soon have had a large trade, but this action of Congress will undo all that has been done. Because of this adverse action \$30,000,000 of exports, largely farm products, will be lost during the next

The following is from Mr. Cleveland's let-

ter to Representative Catchings: "I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party, who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might.

No doubt many persons have remarked upon the figurative language used in the closing part of this sentence, but not many are aware that it is borrowed from Moore's "Fire Wershipers," in which occur the following lines:

Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave Whose treason, like a deadly blight, Comes o'er the councils of the brave,

And blasts them in their hour of might! The sentence above quoted is long and clumsy and seems to have been constructed mainly for the purpose of lugging in the plagiarism at the close. It reads like the effort of a high school pupil turning verse

The Washington Post, administration organ three days in the week, is informed that the Journal never had any anxiety about the report that the President's friends would attempt to capture the Grand Army at the National Encampment. On the contrary, it would like to see the fun such an attempt would afford every one except the friends of G. C.

Subscriber, Bloomfield: The lowest onemile record made on a bicycle, flying start, is 1:54 4-5.

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Otherwise Full. Yabsley-You fellows came home from your Sunday fishing trip empty-handed, didn't you?

Mudge-Yes, our hands were empty.

Limited Enjoyment.

"Don't you fellows in the orchestra get awfully tired of your work?" "Well, I'll admit that there is not more fun in it than the leader can shake a stick

From a Business Point. Wibble-Honestly, now, do you think you

reporters will ever go to heaven? Spacer-I can't say. Still, the other place ought to be the best for sensational stories

Explaining It to Him. New Arrival-Fot is this "self-govern-

and big fires.

ment" the people talk of here? Citizen-Oh, it's simple enough. Every man attends to his own business and lets the government run itself.

# THE LAW AND THE LETTER.

What, another letter? Well, talk is cheap. -Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) It wasn't signed, which is the reason why the mugwumps have a halo to spare.-Cin-

cinnati Commercial Gazette. The new tariff bill will retard the industrial progress of the South at least twenty years.-Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic party is a colossal failure. Every word of the President's letter confesses it.-Detroit Tribune At first Mr. Cleveland thought of vetoing the perfidy and dishonor bill, but he looked t all through and found no pension appro-

priation.-Kansas City Journal. A bill that is allowed to become a law by default is as effective as one which is signed. Party perfidy is just the same in

either case .- New York Tribune. In letting the tariff bill become a law without his approval. Cleveland displays the kind of courage that leaves a great deal to the imagination .- St. Louis Globe-Demo-

The difference between signing the tariff bill and doing as Mr. Cleveland has done doesn't count in practical results. It may have weight in the political campaign,

though.-Cincinnati Enquirer. The only significant utterance in his last unhappy letter is the disturbing threat that the fight is not ended, and that tariff agitation must be continued. It occurs to us that our Democratic friends should know when they "have enough." - Cincianati

Well and truly spoken! We welcome the President to the ranks of tariff' reformers, in which he says he takes his place. May the result of the new campaign be more satisfactory than the outcome of that in which he has been the leader.-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

The President would not sign the tariff bill, but permitted it to become a law by the operation of a "hidden and abhorrent force." The climax of the farce was this attempt to shrink from the responsibility of approving an act ne had the power to veto.-Louisville Commercial.

So far as Ohio is concerned, the interests which will suffer most severely are those of the wool grower and the maker of pottery wares. The sheep industry will probably be destroyed within a few years save in those sections where grazing lands are so cheap and abundant that sheep may be raised for food purposes with profit.-Cincinnati Tribune.

The letter, while perhaps less bitter and personal than the one he wrote to Mr. Wilson, is not such a communication as the President of the United States ought to have written. It has been an American boast that, though a man may be elected by a party to the office of President, when he once takes the oath of office he is the chief executive of the whole people, and, in the unpleasant sense of that word, ceases to be a partisan. Mr. Cleveland, however, writes as the chieftain of the Democratic party, and not as the President of the Inited States.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

# NONPARTISAN OBSERVATIONS.

The people always do love fair play and square deal .- Columbia City Mail. There would be "ery little trouble in this

world if it were not for the fools in it.-La Porte Herald. Remember it is always easy to find fault but that fault finding never aided in right-

ing wrongs.-Frankfort News. It is hard for a person without a good name to make success in life as it is for him to carve a thing of beauty without tools of any sort, out of the hardest stone. -Madison Courier.

Ballooning, even if practiced by experienced aeronauts, is dangerous enough without adding the extrahazardous descent by parachute-sometimes with trapeze accompaniment.-Evansville Journal.

We have come to the conclusion that a circus is no particular benefit to any town. It takes away four times as much money as it leaves. It also makes a town dull for a week afterward,-Elwood Call Leader.

If your local paper has trod on your toes a little in performing its mission, don't get

your back up and abuse the editor, but stop | GRESHAM WAKES UP and take a long breath and think for a season and see if you can't remember some of the favors and kindness it has shown

you in the past.-Bluffton News. The much-reviled Salvation Army was never as popular as it is now. The remarkable confidence that the people have in this poverty-stricken denomination is a monument to its honesty and sincerity.-Marion

The man who uses his newspaper as a vehicle to carry his personal animosities before the public, utterly fails to measure up to the true standard of journalism, and his paper becomes an evil instead of a benefit to the community.-Richmond Item.

#### SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Because a girl puts on frills it doesn't follow that her temper is ruffled .- Philadelphia Record.

It begins to look as though the Lease of the fair Kansas Populist has expired. -Philadelphia North American. The report that whisky is being made out of wheat may be all in your rye. -Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"The bride's father gave her away, did he not?" "More than that. He threw in \$150,000 to boot."-Tammany Times. California Democrats have nominated J. H. Budd for Governor. He will never bloom.—Philadelphia North American.

The Western farmer need not burn his

corn as long as Mr. Quay's frank is honored without limit.—Detroit Tribune. The trusts have had fine weather this summer for their crops. Everything else has gone to the dogs.—New York Tribune. It doesn't make any difference to the summer girl how often she gets engaged,

Record Prophetic-"Has she given you any encouragement?" "Oh, yes. She says she

heart.-Philadelphia

she never loses

will get all of her father's money when he dies."-Life's Calendar. A town isn't really putting on airs until the girls begin to demand a chaperone every time they go out to the pasture to hunt the cows.-Atchison Globe. If fault is being found with Carnegie's armor it must be remembered it was never

expected to be called on to stand such charges as these.—Philadelphia Times. Wife-And did Mr. Gray really say I was positively dovelike? Husband-Something of that sort. He said you were pigeon-toed, I believe.—Boston Transcript.

# NOW THE WIZARD OF OGDEN.

#### Inventor Edison Engaged on a Great Experiment at the New Jersey Town.

OGDEN, N. J., Aug. 28.-Wizard Edison,

of Menlo and Llewellyn Parks, has become

the wizard of this place. Before he made his appearance here there was nothing but a few scattered farmhouses, a station and some holes in the ground. Now everything is changed. A half dozen big buildings filled with machinery are scattered about, freight cars are on the sidings, teams of oxen and draught horses haul heavy loads here and there, and the whole place is full of activity. Inventor Edison has spent, it is said, nearly \$2,000,000 in Ogden. He has erected, abandoned and torn down buildings and machinery with extraordinary prodigality, and thus far his backers have realized not a single cent from their investment. Just when it seemed that his magnetic process of refining ore was a success and a return for the stockholders was in sight, Mr. Edison became dissatisfied with the ponderous rollers in which the ore was crushed, and one fine morning he tore them all out and sent them away. Then he set to work and made new and more ponderous rollers after ideas of his When these were finished it was found that the belts would not move them, and it was necessary to invent a new method to set the great wheels in motion. Briefly stated, Mr. Edison's process is this He proposed with his great rollers to grind iron ore into powder and pass the powder longitudinally over a rubber belt and over a series of magnets. The magnets are expected to separate the iron from the rock The whole process is to be much cheaper than smelting. There is to be millions in it for the company. New Jersey is to be restored to the first place among iron-producing States, and another laurel wreath is to be added to the brow of Thomas Ed-

"Will he succeed, do you think?" one o the brightest men in his employ was asked the other day. "I think he will," was the answer. "He is

a great deal smarter man, though, than I am, or he could not. No thought of failure clouds the brow of the inventor. He is the same frank, smooth-faced, boy-like Edison that he was ten years ago. When he is not busy he visits all the near-by country hotels and tells funny stories. When he is busy he works as of old, thirty-six and forty-eight hours at a stretch, without intermission or

# PROMOTER VAN AUKEN.

#### Alleged Forger Who Knew M. E. Ingalls in Indianapolis in Jail.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 28.-Alva M. Van Auken, the famous railway promoter, under indictment for forging the name of President Ingalls, of the Big Four, to a bond for \$30,000, was brought here to-day and surrendered by his bondsmen. At least a dozen people recognize in him the man who was arrested in Detroit for forging the name of Charles M. Hobbs, purchasing agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, to telegrams for money. He says he was bookkeeper of the Commercial National Bank in Denver in 1892, and that in February, this year, he was associated with Stephen Little, of New York, who has charge of the financial details in the reorganization of the Union Pacific. He declares that his real wife is on the Campania, due to arrive from Europe Saturday. He says that he knew Mr. Ingails slightly in Indianapolis in 1883, and heard of a man named Van Auken, in Denver, in 1891. He will be tried for forgery at the approaching term of the Criminal Court, and President Ingalls has signified his willingness to prosecute.

# ATTACKED BY NOMADS.

#### Two Passenger Trains "Held Up" by Five Men at Erie. Pa.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 28.-A band of nomads boldly attacked two passenger trains on the Lake Shore railroad at Erie last night. While the trains stopped at the Union Depot five men-Thomas Quinn, the burly leader, John Grey, J. E. Angel, James Porter and Frank Kelley-entered the coach and made demands upon the passengers for money. A great many of the passengers complied, glad, under the cir-cumstances, to get rid of the gang by contributing liberally. A passenger on Lake Shore train No. 2 called out of the window and gave an alarm. The "hold-ups" ran out of the cars and were found in a lum-ber yard by the officers. J. E. Angel. who gives his home as Connellsville, Pa., escaped from the officers, but was captured after a chase, under a fusiliade of bullets, and was clubbed into submission. Shore authorities will prosecute the highwaymen.

# WOUNDED HIS CHILD.

#### Then Killed the Little One to End Its Suffering-A Doctor's Deed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 28.-Last night, about 8:30, Dr. Anderson O'Malley, a young New York physician, who had been in San Antonio three weeks, shot his three-year-old child accidentally, and then killed it to put it out of the pain. His wife and himself have been very nervous about burglars and have been kept awake several nights. They heard the door in the children's room creak. The father went in with a cocked pistol. He saw no one, and poked his little nephew and his own son with the pistol to cause them to turn over. The pistol went off, shooting the child in the side, and the father then put the pistol to its head and killed it to release it of its misery, as he said he knew the wound was fatal. He is under arrest, and is almost, if not quite, insane,

# N. W. C. T. U.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.-The date for the forthcoming convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this city has been set for Friday, Nov. 16, and the five succeeding days. There will be three sessions each day, those of the morning and afternoon devoted to business and those in evening to speeches. About five hundred delegates are expected to be present. Among those attencing will be Neal Dow.

AND TURNS HIS ATTENTION TO THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Under Certain Conditions He Will In-

tervene in Behalf of the Americans Arrested and Taken to Managua.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.-The State Department is watching the developments of the situation in Nicaragua with a firm determination that every American citizen who has incurred the ill will of the Nicaraguan government shall receive justice. Today a cablegram was received from United States Consul Braida, at Greytown, stating that the prisoners taken by the Nicaraguan troops at Bluefields had arrived at Greytown. Included in the number were two American citizens-Wiltbank and Lampton-and Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent at Bluefields. The State Department has been seeking to establish communication with United States Minister Baker at Managua, but so far without success, and it is feared that he may be ill. It is the desire of the department to in-. struct Mr. Baker to look into the circumstances of the arrest of these Americans and report promptly to the department. While all Americans in Bluefields were warned by our government to keep out of the squabble between Clarence and the Nicaraguans, under the penalties of Nicaraguan law, still there is no disguising the fact that so far as known here the arrest of Wiltbank and Lampton was made under ugly conditions. If the men have violated the local law after due warning the State Department cannot consistently object to their punishment. But if the arrest was illegally or improperly made, and Mr. Baker is expected to report upon this point, then the State Department will promptly and energetically intervene in behalf of the The whole incident was unfortunate.

coming, as it did, at a time when the United States was putting forth its influence towards the recognition of Nicaragua's sovereignty over the Mosquito reservation, and it is felt here that the Nicaraguans would have done wisely in tempering their victory over the Mosquitoes with toleration from the foreign residents of the reservation. Should they lose the sympathy of the United States through persecution of our citizens and arouse the ire of Great Britain by unjust treatment of her consular representative, the situation will be so complicated that an early and peaceful solution of the Mosquito situation can scarcely be expected.

### CHIEF CLARENCE.

### The Ex-Ruler of Mosquitoland Now in

the West Indies. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.-The steamship Alene, from Central America and West Indian ports, arrived in New York to-day. She was at Colon and Port Limon when the trouble between the residents and the Nicaraguan government occurred, and among her passengers from Port Limon to Kingston were the Mosquito Chief Clarence and half a hundred refugees. They had been brought from Bluefields by the British cruiser Mohawk, which, in conjunction with the United States gunboat Marblehead. has been protecting the foreign residents of the Mosquito territory. Chief Clarence and his followers were transferred to Jamaica at the expense of the British govern-

On board the Alene the Mosquito chief proved an object of interest and amusement to the other passengers. Chief Clarence, according to the story of one of the passengers, used to strut about the saloon deck arrayed in gay attire, made up of a navy officer's trousers and an army officer's coat. He is described by the passengers as being about twenty years old, with a very dark skin and a pronounced negro type of face; a person of more than average intelligence for the natives of the Mos-

While the Marblehead was at Port Limon, with English and American refugees aboard, the British cruiser ran down the coast chasing schooners on which was supposed to be some refugees made prisoners by the Nicaraguan government. The Mohawk overhauled three coasting vessels and boarded them, but did not find any prisoners. She then returned to Port Li mon. This was after the Nicaraguans had arrested the American and British representatives and merchants. The refugees were transferred from the United States gunboat to the Mohawk, and were sent to Jamaica by the Alene. It was the opinion of the officers and passengers of the Alene that but for the measures taken by the commanders of the two war vessels there would have been

some loss of life, as the Nicaraguan officials showed a disposition to deal with those who opposed them in the customary Central American way. "They have a rapid-transit method of dealing with political prisoners down there," said one of the passengers on the Alene. "The Nicaraguan passengers on the Alene. soldiers are very little better than the Indians, and they are handy with the macheti, and can lop off the head of an enemy with one cut. They do not stand on ceremony, and they would as soon kill a man as eat breakfast. The only thing that restrained them was the presence of the men-of-war and the fear of consequences should they resort to any extreme

Another passenger said that when the Marblehead left Bluefields for Colon to telegraph to Washington the Mohawk kept watch over the foreign residents, and when the Mohawk went for coal or to communicate with the British Admiralty from Port Limon the Marblehead did guard duty. To the protection of the men-of-war, he said the white residents of Bluefields owed their safety, for the Nicaraguans seemed to consider all white men their enemies.

#### RELEASED ON PAROLE. Foreigners Arrested at Bluefields

Now at Managua.

MANAGUA, Aug. 28 .- The prisoners from Bluefields arrived here to-day. Among them are British Consular Agent Hatch, two other Englishmen, two Americans-Messrs. Lampton and Millbank-Vice Chief Patterson, Mr. Taylor, editor of the Bluefields Messenger and seven other British subjects. They were all released on parole, The foreigners among them will be tried in the civil courts, the natives only will be tried by court-martial.

The Mosquito question is considered by the Nicaraguans to be closed, and no fur-

ther British meddling is expected. The British naval commanders are now cabling from Jamaica instead of Port Limon. The difference between church and state in Nicaragua has been patched up, the bishops appointing a vicar-general, Father Villamie, who is a friend of President Zelaya and a man of liberal and progressive ideas. News has just been received here of a quarrel between Generals Lacayo and Cabezes in Greytown, in which Lacayo was wounded in the leg-

# ON CORMORANT ISLAND.

### Passengers of the Beached Steamer Queen Enjoying Camp Life.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Aug. 28 .-The City of Topeka, from Alaska to-day, reports that the stranded steamer Queen was floated on Sunday last after several hundred tons of coal had been discharged overboard and her anchors and chains removed from her forward hold and taken ishore. The steamer is now beached at Alert bay, ten miles from where she struck the rocks. Though a bowlder penetrated her forward compartment, knocking off plate and admitting a large volume water, Captain Carroll believes he can patch up the aperature and return to the Victoria dry dock for repairs. The Topeka reports that the Queen's excursionists are camped on Cormorant Island, enjoying the novelty of out-of-door life.

#### Flopped Democrat Nominated. Special to the Indianapolis Journal:

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 28.-Adolph Sumer-

lin, editor of the Mattoon Commercial, who recently flopped with his paper from the Democratic party to the Populist camp, was to-day nominated as the Populist candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth district. This action was in fulfillment of the promises made some time ago in return for the support of his paper. The A. R. U men of the district were given a representative voice in the convention.